ease for two more than the rest, to keep our country entirely in the right, and to satisfy every individual in the country that it is in the right, and that it desires nothing wrong; & I would advise if I were called on to give advice, that this Government should tender a formal solemn embassy to Mexico. And the two reasons which would influence me are—in the first place, Mexico is weak and we are strong; it is a war therefore on her part against great odds; in the next place, Mexico is a neighbor, a weak neighbor—a republic formed upon our own model, who when she threw off the dominion of old Spain, was influenced throughout mainly by our example; certainly we wished success; certainly we congratulated her upon her change from a viceroyalty to a republic upon our own model we wished her well; & I think now that the people of the United States have no desire (I think they have no pleasure) in doing her an injury beyond what is necessary to maintain their own rights. The people of the United States cannot wish to crush the Republic of Mexico; it cannot be their desire to break down a neighboring Republic; it cannot be their wish to drive her back again to a monarchical form of government, to render her a mere appendage to some one of the thrones of Europe.

This is not a thought which can find harbor in the generous breasts of the American people. Mexico has been unfortunate; she is unfortunate. I really believe the Mexican people are the worst governed people in Christendom. They have yet to learn the true benefits of free institutions. Depressed and ruined by a "dominant military power, maintaining an army of forty thousand troops, how can a government, limited in its resources as that of Mexico, flourish? It is impossible. She has been unhappy, too in the production or non-production of men to guide her councils. I am sorry to say it of a republic, but it is nevertheless true. Mexico has produced few or none really enlightened patriotic men. I verily believe, and I sadly fear, that history will hereafter record the melancholy truth that, from the time of the establishment of an independent Government, the people of Mexico have been worse governed a great deal than they were under the vice-royalty. Nobody can wish to see her fall, but Mexico must hear the suggestions of reason. She must listen to terms of peace; this she ought to know. And if her Government be not hopelessly stupid and infatuated, they must be aware that this is her true interest. Nothing can exceed, I have always thought, the obstinacy and senselessness manifested by Mexico for so many years in refusing to acknowledged the independence of Texas. A correspondence between this government and Mexico upon that subject took place at a time when I had something to do with the administration, so that my attention was particularly directed to the course of conduct pursued by Mexico, which struck me as resembling—though it was much more senseless—the conduct of old Spain in attempting for many years to reconquer the people of the low countries after they had declared their independence.

Mexico must be taught that it is necessary for her to treat for peace upon considerations which belong to the present state of things. We have just claims against her—claims acknowledged by herself in the most solemn form of treaty stipulations.—She ought to make provision for the payment of those claims; in short she must be brought to justice. I am not one of those who would do her an injustice, but it does appear to me that if after all that has occurred, she still persists in refusing to receive an American Minister on the ground that it was through the fault of the United States that she lost Texas, she will be acting a very senseless part.

As to her enlisting the sympathy of foreign Powers, I have not the least belief that any Power stands behind Mexico. I have not the least belief in her possessing the assurance of any power that, if she will hold on in the contest; foreign aid will be sent to her. I think the whole policy of the Governments of Europe takes a different turn. I believe that they think—and especially England—that it is their interest to have Mexico at peace; in a state of active industry, cultivating her resources, mutiplying her products, and increasing her ability to purchase from them.—I believe that this will soon be the declared policy of the British Government as it is undoubtedly the true policy of all Governments. I believe, therefore, that if Mexico rests upon any hope that by-and-by aid and succor will come from foreign sources, that hope will entirely fail.

The newspapers speak of mediation.—I doubt whether there is much truth in that; if, however, any offer of meditation be made by the best friend Mexico has, it must come down to this at last, that she must treat for peace. For one, I would vote for a suspension of hostilities to the end that negotiation might take place; and if I were to advise, I would say make her an offer of a formal embassy. I would be for keeping ourselves entirely in the right. We can afford to do so; we can lose nothing in dignity by it. It is not stooping on our part, because all the world knows that the contest is very unequal. If she will consent to this, I say meet her in negotiation, and in the mean time suspend military operations. But if she will not do this; if she persists foolishly and senselessly in carrying on the war; if she prefer war to peace, then, of course she must have war, vigorous war until she be compelled to adopt a different line of conduct.

Mr. Webster having concluded, a brief discussion ensued between Messrs. Benton and Crittenden in relation to the mode of officering the regiments of volunteers; when—

On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Wooden Pavements.—They are trying a new method of paving with wood in New York, concerning which the Tribune gives birth to the following "good 'un:"—"How many times has it been asked *would wooden* pavements do?—and every time *wood wouldn't answer.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Washinton Union of Saturday evening says—

No despatches have been transmitted by the two last Southern mails from the camp but a private letter has been received at the War department, which reports that Reynosa had surrendered to Col. Wilson without a blow, and that news had reached him from Carmargo that its citizens were willing to surrender the town without resistence; and, in fact, that no military preparations had been made to defend it against our troops.

Important from Tampico.

Arista relieved from the Command—Appointment of Gen. Mejia—State of Affairs at Tampico, &c.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston News, furnishes the following under date of June 21:

The French brig Princess Marie arrived here yesterday from Tampico, 6th inst.

We learn from one of the passengers, that the authorities at Tampico were divided into two parties. One of the parties with the military, has Gen. Anastisio Paviodi at its head, was in favor of Federation and Santa Ana. The other party was for arming the people in favor of Federation without Santa Ana. A third party was about rising up, when our informant left; but none of the parties had come to any understanding yet. There were at Tampico 11 vessels of different nations at the time of the blockade, three British, three French, two Spanish, two American, one Bremen. The authorities were about prohibiting the American vessels to take in their cargoes; but at last Capt. Saunder's of the sloop of war St. Marv, hearing of this, sent a despatch to authorities, stating if there were any detention of American property, no property at all should leave the place. This caused the withdrawal of the order.

The fort at Tampico (a mud affair) had been washed away by a freshet a few days previous to the 6th.

The three gun boats lately built at New York for the Mexican service were lying in the river above Tampico.

Official despatches had arrived at Tampico that Gen. Arista had been removed from the command of the Northern Division of the Army and Gen. Mejia had superceded him.

There was 300 troops only at Tampico on the 6th. Seventy-nine of those were runaway negroes and mulattoes from New Orleans and Havana.—These constitute the whole amount of the Mexican force from Tampico to the Rio Grande.

Still later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL AT HAVANA OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The brig Christina, Capt. Woodberry, arrived at New Orleans, from Havana on the 20 inst. By this arrival the New Orleans papers are in possession of dates from the city of Mexico to the 30th ult. three days later from the capital than previous advices, brought to Havana by the British mail steamer from VeraCruz. Her departure was delayed some days, awaiting the action of Congress, which assembled on the 27th ult. at Mexico, the latest courier from the capitol not leaving the city till the evening of the 30th.

We make up the annexed summary of Mexican news from the Picayune of the 21st inst.

The correspondent of the Diario de la Marina, of Havana, writes from the city of Mexico on the 29th that not a sufficient number of members of Congress assembled to form a quorum; nevertheless a preparatory session was held, and the writer adds that Sr. Bustamente, the ex-President, may be considered as the President of Congress and that there is every probability that Sr. Paredes will be elected President of the Republic, the Congress, appearing to be devoted to him It is added that should Paredes take the field in the present campaign, Gen. Bravo, now in command of the troops at Vera Cruz, will be elected Vice President.

It is believed very generally that Congress, such as it is, will at once invest Peredes with dictatorial powers for a limited period; and then suspend its sessions.—Many deputies had openly declared in favor of this course, and the country appeared to have reached a crisis, that concentration of all power in a single hand appeared to be called for.

There had been another dissolution of the Ministry. The Secretaries of War and the Treasury——Tornel and Iturbe——are known to have resigned. The former, it was thought, would be succeeded by Gen. D. Ignacio de Moray Vallami, and the latter by D. Antonia Gray, a merchant.

The great topic of conversation at the capital was the proposed departure of Parades to take the command of the Army of the North. He himself was bent upon doing so, although dissuaded by many considerations of policy and by the advice of his friends. Should he take the field, it is said he would have under his command an army of sixteen thousand men, including in these the army of reserve and the troops of Arista.

Reports were in circulation in the city that General Arista was to be called to the capital to answer charges preferred against him, but the correspondent of the Diario thinks this not at all probable.

El Espectador, a paper in Mexico devoted to the interest of the Spanish, discusses at length the design of Paredes to take the field in person. It endeavors to dissuade him from it, and ably urges that the capital requires his presence far more than the frontier. It endeavours to paliate the disasters suffered by Mexico on the 8th and 9th ult.; says that evidently they were less calamitous than was first supposed, because the retreat was conducted in good order, the wounded were safely transported across the river, and the Americans had not followed up their victory—showing either that they were very much crippled in the action, or that their leader possesses no ability. There is, therefore no occasion that the President should put every thing at hazard by repairing to the frontier, while there is so much to demand his attention at the capital—such as the insurrections in the South, the blockade of the ports, the nesessity of providing on the instant resources or reinforcements for any threatened point, and the solution of questions diplomatic or financial which may come up from time to time.

The correspondent of the Diario de la Marina says, the finances of the nation remain in the same state; the payment of interest on the public debt is still suspended, and there were no transactions in the public funds. The Government had convoked a Junta with the view of procuring means for its emergencies. The President had failed to procure the relief which he had anticipated from the clergy.

In regard to the Mexican ideas of the actions of the 8th and 9th of May, the same writer says the movement of Gen. Arista to the left bank of the Rio Grande was made in consequence of express orders from the Secretary of War, and in direct opposition to his own judgment. Arista, he says, crossed over with from three to four thousand men, and fought on the 8th the battle of Palo Alto, in which the army displayed the utmost valor and remained master of the field, notwithstanding the superiority of the Americans in artillery.

The following day, says this writer, who evidently aims to be fair, another action was fought at Resaca de Guerrero, and there our arms, although their ancient name was heroically defended, were little successful. The General-in-Chief made unheard of efforts, the cavalry fought valiantly, and on the part of Generals Ampudia and Vega nothing was left undone; but it was all in vain, since we needed the support of a strong body of infantry. Nevertheless, the conquerors did not pursue army, says the Mexican; it re-entered Matamoros, but to abandon it immediately after, as from the moral state of the troops and the superiority of the Americans in artillery, rendered it impossible to defend it with advantage. Accordingly the Americans shortly entered the town, and Gen. Arista marched for that point which has been officially announced. [Unfortunately we have no Mexican papers ourselves, so that we cannot say what that point is.]

The writer whose views we have been giving thinks, as do the Mexican papers we find quoted, that the danger to the country is not from a foreign foe, but their internal divisions. They indulge the hope, however, that the fact that their country has been invaded by the enemy, citizens will forget their dissensions, and thus the Government actual derive strength from the magnitude of the danger which threatens from abroad.

The Monitor Republicano of the 21st ult. announces that 46 of the 100 Deputies to the Congress had then reached the capital, and that the Government was urging the attendance of others in order to form a quorum.

P. S.—*Since the above* [illegible] assortment of [illegible] form, the brig Empressario, Capt. [illegible] Vera arrived from Havana, bringing us dates one day later. We see little to add to what we have given above in regard to Mexican news. The Mexicans set down their loss in the two battles at 262 killed, 355 wounded and 135 prisoners.

The Spanish frigate Christina arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. and supplied the Spanish vessel-of-war lying at Sacrificios with three months' provisions, and left orders that she should remain there.

Arista assigns as his reason for withdrawing from Matamoras its destitution of provisions, and the want of means to defend it if vigorously attacked.

El Indicator of Vera Cruz of the 30th ult. says positively, that Paredes will march to the frontier with the army of Reserve, so that there are laurels yet to be won by our army and the brave volunteers.

Two Mexican Generals, names not given, are reported to have died of their wounds received in the actions of the 8th and 9th.

The port of Acapulco has been declared closed to foreign commerce while it remains in possession of the insurgents under Gen. Alvarez.

The blocade of Tampico was commenced by the sloop-of-war, St. Mary's on the 20th ult., with the same notice to foreign Consuls, &c., as was given at Vera Cruz.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Mexican Preparing for Battle.—We copy the following from St. Louis New Era of the 20th instant:

The Radnor arrived yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, to which place she has carried a considerable quantity of military stores and supplies. Capt. Douglass states before he left Fort Leavenworth, Mr. Bransford arrived as an express from Brent's Fort, on the Arkansas. He reports that Armijo had been superceded as Governor of Santa Fe, and Urrea appointed in his place, and that the most vigorous steps were taken to prepare for a war of defence and offence, that fortifications and military preparations of various kinds were going on; that a draft was actively progressing in Santa Fe and Chihuahua, and that every third man of the whole population was taken.

The Indians were reported to be unfavorable to the Americans, and the Mexicans relied much on their aid. Gen. Urrea had despatched 300 troops to march to Bent's Fort, and to meet Spier's company on the praries & conduct it into Santa Fe. This was the company that was said to have taken a quantity of arms and amunition to Santa Fe, and in pursuit of which Col. Kearney had sent the United States dragoons. Mr. Bransford states that it would be impossible for the dragoons to overtake them before they would arrive at Sante Fe. Mr. B. expressed the opinion very confidently that before that time Bent's Fort would be in possession of the Mexicans. He also states that Mr. Bent, J. Folger and Francis Blair had gone to Chihuahua in the spring and had been expected home more than a month, and their failures to arrive had created the impression that they had been arrested and detained as prisoners of war.

WAR AGAINST SANTA FE.—A number of wagons loaded with amunition and provisions have already started on their way over the prairies & Col. Kearney sends them ahead as fast as he can get them in readiness. More than two hundred dragoons have also taken up their line of march.—The volunteer companies are at Fort Leavenworth going through drills and military exercises, under the direction of the regular officers of the Army, and are said to be improving rapidly. Col. Kearney very properly keeps his counsels to himself, and it is not known when the main body of the troops will start. Many baggage wagons are needed. The character and past conduct of Col. Kearney afford a guarantee that the expedition will be conducted with military skill and in such manner as to render it successful.—*St. Louis Jour. June* 18.

4 Days later from Yucatan.

YUCATAN DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

The Yucatan schr. Joaquina, Capt. Martinez, arrived at New Orleans on the 20th inst. The Delta of the 21st says—

We learn through letter received by a commercial house in this city, that the legislature at Merida had declared the independence of Yucatan and its disserverance from the Mexican Republic. It is intended now to appoint Senor Barbachano the acting Governor of Yucatan President of the Republic of the "three stars." Some of the most influential citizens of Yucatan have not hesitated to express the hope that in two or three years from the present time, if not before, they would see those three stars added to the fast increasing number that are now crowding the banner of the stars and stripes.

Joaquina left Campeachy on the 12th inst. The U. States brig Somers the only vessel of war off the port. Everything was quite. There are several Yucatan vessels at Campeachy up for this port, and some two or three on their way hither.—The Joaquina came into port under the Yucatan flag.

Incidents of the Battle.—A letter from the Rio Grande, gives the following incidents of the recent battles:

In the charge led by the gallant May, in the front rank was himself, poor Inge, and Lieut Sackett. When May gave the word "charge!" Sackett's horse, being a little the quickest, got the start. In the midst of a shower of grape May said to S. "*Sackett that's not fair! you took the jump on me!!*" Lt. Sacket's horse was almost at that moment shot, and fell with him into a water-hole. He fell upon the Lt, who with great difficulty disengaged himself with the loss of his sword. He took another horse and sword from a dragoon and joined in the fight.

Corporal Farrel, of the 4th infantry, with ten men came up to Lt. Hays, of the 4th, and exclaimed, "*Lieutenant, if we had an officer to lead us we could take that piece!*" referring to one, which was pouring leaden messengers of death" into our poor fellows. "You shall not say you had no officer to lead you, Corporal *follow me!*" was the reply of the fearless Hays—and away they dashed and stormed the battery, *and took it!*"

Such, such is the calibre of the American officer and soldier. It must not be thought that the enemy did not fight.—*They fought at first like devils;* the piles of wounded along their lines tell how they stood up to it. The Tampico regiment, and the 6th and 10th infantry, appear to have suffered the most. You may imagine how desperate was our charge, when I mention the fact that six out of the eight pieces that were taken *were loaded!*

[From the New Orleans Delta.]

INCIDENTS OF THE ARMY.

After Major Ringgold had received his mortal wound, his noble steed was laying a short distance from him, writhing in agony, Capt. Graham requested permission to have the animal shot in order to put an end to his sufferings. But the Major would not listen to the proposition, requesting that the kindest attention be paid him & to suffer him to live as long he could.

When General Ampudia, miscalled "brave," was crossing the Rio Grande in his retreat, on the evening of the 9th of May, from Resacca de la Palma in an open boat—and by the way he was the first that did cross—Padre Lera, priest of Camargo on horseback, dashed in behind him. His reverence lost his balance and was precipitated into the river, when addressing the brave General, he exclaimed, "Help me, general—help me or I drown!" "Drown and be d——d!" said the General, "don't you see those Yankee yelling hell-hounds close behind us!" This is the literal interpretation of the General's pious reply.

When the "brave" General Ampudia reached Matamoras in his retreat from Resacca de la Palma a beautiful Senora of the city was the first he met. "My men,' he said, "madam," speaking of course in his vernarcular, 'my men have all fled from the field!" Senor," she said, dropping her heavily fringed eye-lids—"Senor yourself, I should judge, did not remain long *behind them!*"

Among the trophies brought from General Taylor's camp by the Legislative committee; were six or eight spears or lances, a number of swords and cutlasses, a large box of shells, balls, &c., which were taken from the Mexicans and deposited in Fort Brown.

Some of the toasts given at the dinner in Arista's Head-Quarters, were drank with excellent wine, which had formerly been served at Arista's own table, and as a cockney would say very good wine it was.

When Ampudia arrived in Matamoras, on meeting Captains Thornton, Hardee and Kane, to convince them that although not wounded himself, he had been in the thickest of the fight, he exhibited the marks of some shot which had struck the back part of his saddle. When he retired the officers remarked that the balls must have struck while he was retreating as they seemed to have come directly in his rear They were what would be called among the river boatmen so many licks *back.*

During the bombardment of Fort Brown there was a women in the Fort, the wife of one of the privates, who regularly and attentively, the whole time plied the men at the guns with coffee and other refreshments, while they plied the Mexicans with shot. She gave uncle Sam's boys gunpowder (tea) while they helped the Mexicans to some grape. Where the shot flew the thickest there was she; and she frequently lit a soldiers segar from an exploded shell. She is a large athletic woman having a frame well proportioned to her big generous heart. She is now the favorite of the whole army, and being a native of Indiana the sobriquet every where attaches to her of the "Great Western." At the dinner given to the Delegation from the State Legislature the Great Western was toasted with all the honors although exposure to the sun has made her already *brown.*

From the Quebec Gazette of the 24th inst

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

ST. JOHN'S (NEWFOUNDLAND) TOTALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

Captain Scarrow of the brig Blucher, which arrived here this morning from Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, brings information of the destruction, by fire, of the city of St. Johns. The captain reports that the fire commenced on the 9th instant, and was still burning on the 12th, the day he sailed.

A report was current when he left Harbour Grace that the whole city, except two stores, had been destroyed; that about fifteen vessels in the port had been consumed, and that fifty soldiers had perished in blowing up houses to arrest the progress of the flames; but as regards the truth of these latter particulars Captain Scarrow cannot vouch, not having been able to procure correct information before his departure.

Since the above intelligence was communicated to us, we may mention that Halifax papers to the 18th instant have come to hand but they make no mention of any such accident having occurred. Notwithstanding this the statement above given may be substantially correct, the communication between the places being somewhat irregular.

St. John's, Newfoundland suffered severely from fire during the three successive years, 1816, 1817, and 1818. On the first occasion 130 houses were burned, the pecuniary loss amounting to upward of £100,000, and 1500 persons driven to seek for habitations.

The Recruits at Fort Leavenworth.—There will be some labor, mingled with amusement, for the United States officers at Fort Leavenworth, in breaking the new recruits from the interior of our State into subjection to military rules and etiquette It is certain that some of the boys there now have very little idea of any such thing as deference for or *awe* of a commander.

A gentleman just down from the Fort informs us that while there a boat came to the landing, on which Col. Kearney walked to see if any despatches had arrived for him; and, as he passed the sentry at the landing, he ordered him to prevent the recruits from coming on board. He had only reached the boiler deck, however, when down walked ten of the boys, whom the sentry ordered back; but, thrusting him aside, on board they marched, and one, a tall six foot Missourian, walked up to Colonel Kearney, and, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, says:

"You don't git off frum us, old hoss! for, by Ingin corn, we'll go plum through fire and thunder with you! What'll *you* drink, General? Don't be back'ard; sing out!"

The Colonel tried to look grave at this familiarity, but it was done by those who were so evidently unconscious of any breach of etiquette that he was forced to laugh, and humored them by taking a glass of *wine* with them at the bar; the tall boy telling him at the same time that his drink "war'nt wuth shucks, and only fit fur wimen."

"Why in the thunder," cried another, "don't you go the corn juice, General? It's the only stuff fur a military feller to travel on."

One of the volunteer captains, while drilling his men, was addressing them as "*gentlemen.*" "Oh, please to lay aside your *gentlemen!*" shouted a United States officer; "all soldiers are *men*, and we don't want them to be so d——d *gentle!*"

"Weigh out that pork!" said an officer to two privates, pointing at a pile of hog rounds.

"Jim," says one to the other, "is thur anything' in the Governor's requisition about weighin' pork?"

"I don't know," says Jim; "I'll carry my share when it's cooked; but I'll see him straddle of blue lightnin' afore I'll finger that grease pile."—*St. Louis Reveille.*

EMIGRATION.—The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Union*, from Hanover, in Germany, May 23:—

"The number of emigrants from Europe to the United States, during the present year, will amount, it is believed, to not less than 200,000—a third more than ever embarked in any previous year. The 'Dublin Post' estimates that 30,000 will leave Ireland alone, most of whom are substantial farmers, and that they will carry with them at least £600,000, or $3,000,000.—In England the number will be still larger, & confined principally to farmers, who are frightened by the probable abrogation of the corn laws. Many families in affluent circumstances are also quitting Holland for our shores—a country which, for a long time has been less of an emigrating turn than any in Europe. Twenty thousand persons, chiefly French and Swiss, will embark at Havre.—Forty thousand Germans, at the lowest computation, will sail from Bremen, three or four thousand from Hamburg, as many from Rotterdam, and four or five thousand from Antwerp. Besides the increase of our wealth from this addition to our population by its industry, it carries with it an actual capital exceeding $2,000,000.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The President of the United States, after feeling about for two weeks and more, has given the nomination of Major General in the Regular Army to General Taylor. The first and second of the supplemental War bills authorises the appointment of eight Brigadier Generals, and it is said that under the first supplemental bill a Major General may be appointed of the State volunteers, and that Col. Butler of Ky. would be appointed. The names of Neil, Twiggs, Barrow, and Kearney are mentioned for the office of Brigadier General. The two reports of the Select Committees appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charges of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll against Mr. Webster and of Mr. Ingersoll's conduct in violating the secrets of the State Department, have been published and laid upon the tables of the members. No extra copies, however, have been published. I have read the testimony of both reports. The report of the Select Committee appointed to examine the charges against Mr. Webster is made up of the testimony of Mr. Tyler & Mr. F. O. J. Smith, the former as President of the United States who directed Mr. Webster to make the use of the Secret Service fund which was made of it, and the latter as one of the Agents of the Department of State in preparing the public mind for the result.

The important witnesses of the second Committee were Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Tyler, Buchanan, Trist, Stubbs and Tassistro. Now, in as in all this testimony there is not one word to sanction the charges of Mr. Ingersoll nearly, remotely or in any manner whatever, it is due that the public should know it. Mr. Tyler's before both Committees was a complete acquittal of Mr. Webster, and in his answers to the interrogatories of the Committee designed, to impeach Mr. Webster, his answers are complete enough to cover the whole case.

I know not whether Mr. Ingersoll will be conscientious enough to apologise for what he has said, but it is due from him to make the most public retraction, and the honest world would esteem him all the more if he should do so.

[Correspondence of the Amer. Repub.]

WASHINGTON, June 29th, 1846.

The Camanche Indians, who arrived with their squaws, agents and interpreters in this city last Friday, are now safely housed and quartered at Maher's Globe Hotel,—which seems to be the chosen resort of the sons and daughters of the forest, during their temporary visit to their Great Father in this country.

The daring, warlike and noble front of the Camanche chief, Santa Anna, has made him the object of particular admiration, and rendered him "the observed of all observers."

The Indians had many visitors to see them on Saturday, and they were all at home on that day. Yesterday, being Sunday, and leisure day, with many who knocked for admittance to see the Indians, but no one opened to them. The sons and daughters of the forest, rested on the the seventh day, and were not at home to any visitors. The hotel was surrounded by spectators during the greater part of yesterday; but the Indians rarely made their appearance even at the windows. One of the squaws, however, was seen near a window, in the act of painting her face. The idle spectators seemed to enjoy the scene mightily and appeared to consider it a great sight, to view this poor savage decorating her person and beautifying her face, in this uncouth and unblushing manner. There was nothing of course inconsistent with good manners, or repugnant to civilized life, on the part of those, who thus gazed in crowds and in open day into the bedroom windows of an Indian lady, while she was making her toilet and painting her cheeks. It is said these poor squaws are most decidedly ugly? May they not therefore be excused for the use of a little paint to conceal their ugliness. Do not some of the handsome ladies who promenade Pennsylvania avenue, and appear to advantage in "society," do the very same thing?—Who can deny it? It is said these poor Indians, will sojourn a few days in your city on their return from Washington; you may therefore have an opportunity of seeing them, which of course will render discription and remark unnecessary from your regular correspondent.

A man named Charles R. Bragdon, who professed to be a doctor, was placed on trial a few days ago in Boston for polygamy in having married five women. One of these deluded women recently made such disclosures to a police officer in Boston as tend strongly to create suspicion that Bragdon is the murderer of Capt. Henley who was killed at Portland, Me., in the month of October, 1843. Her disclosure is briefly that Bragdon came to Portland with her in October, 1843—she being on her way to see her friends at New Castle. That about nine o'clock in the evening of the 11th, having been visiting some friends in India street, they passed over to the Railroad Depot Bragdon entered a little shop near, and killed a man therein, by striking him on the head with a weapon—rifled him of ten or twelve dollars in change. This was the evening on which Col. Henly was murdered! He put her on board the Bath steamboat and he went westward. She had not seen him since, till she saw him on trial. Other circumstances were found on inquiry to confirm and point the suspicion.

Cure of Summer Complaint.—To be relieved from the Summer Complaint, speedily and pleasantly, says a correspondent, get a quart or two of *ripe* cherries; eat them freely through the day, and if you are not *all right* the next day, I will acknowledge that my prescription has failed for the first time in 20 years. It may appear inconsistent, but try it once.

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